

Meigs Co. Telegraph.

"POMEROY, OHIO."

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1866.

At Home.—After an absence of three months, the editor is once more at his post, though in feeble health. There are many things claiming attention about the office, which must be looked after speedily. Our effort shall be to devote our whole time, after this week, to the work. A very important branch of our labors will be, to look after the money. It may not look very well in print, but it is too true, that the entire amount of cash received during our absence from the office, would not be more than sufficient to pay the wages of one journeyman. Never, since we have been engaged in the business have we known our cash receipts to fall so low. Well, something must be done. If our patrons do not furnish us more of the "sinews of war" this summer, we must quit the business—that's all. We have enough money due us to meet all demands, and we must have it. We cannot live on air.

We shall endeavor to find time to visit our friends throughout the county, and converse with them privately on this subject soon, unless they do better. There are many other little matters, in connection with the Telegraph, of which we wish to speak as we have opportunity.

ADVERTISING AND JOB WORK.—Merchants, mechanics, and all others who wish to make known their business or wants to the public are hereby notified that the editor of the Telegraph is at home, and ready to wait on them in any thing they may desire in his line of business. He expects to give his personal attention to the matter during the summer. He is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Call and see.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—Enquire of the editor of the Telegraph.

NEW LAWS.—Next week we shall publish the new road law, and perhaps one or two others of great interest.

A Winter's Experience in Legislation.

What profit has resulted from our winter's work? Estimated as a financial speculation, our per diem falls far short of our business losses. Our personal exchequer has suffered depletion rather than augmentation. Consequently, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, we have received no profit, but the reverse. Is our experience worth anything? We think it. Had our losses been twice as great, and had we accomplished nothing of benefit to our constituents, we should still consider our time as profitably spent. While we detest and abhor the practice of a certain class who make party politics a trade, or who play politics as they would a game of cards, yet our experience has taught us that legislation is something which requires deep study and practice. Experience is worth more than great mental capacity. In other words, the most eloquent, learned, and energetic men, do not always make the best legislators. One man of moderate ability, and ordinary attention to business, who has had experience, will accomplish more than a dozen such, and with apparent ease. But, even supposing we should never have occasion to serve again in the capacity of a legislator, still what we have learned the past winter cannot fail of profit to us individually, in whatever business we may hereafter engage. The habits of close thought and attention to business requisite to a faithful discharge of our duties; the knowledge gained of men, and of the various appliances brought to bear upon certain measures from the lobby;—these, and a thousand other things we might name, are invaluable to a young man whose life is, has been, and probably will continue to be an earnest struggle.

The published reports of the doings of legislative assemblies are extremely meager. "Letters from the Capitol" are little better. There is, connected with almost every law of importance, an unwritten history, which is seldom brought to light. We may, from time to time, lift the curtain, and reveal to our readers some of this secret history. And we may as well say it here and now, that although we have a very high regard for the men and the party in the majority in the Legislature, there were many things done which we feel bound to condemn, and many things left undone, which, in common with a large class of citizens, we desired should be done.

THE COUNTY VETO BILL.

As an illustration of what we have said, we purpose to give a little of the history of the law which permits Washington and Athens county to veto the Hocking Valley road. Of course we have not now time to give a full exposure of the numerous frauds and villainies practiced by those who have controlled the C. & Marietta R. R. Co. Much of this is already known to our readers, and more will appear in our columns during the present summer. We purpose now merely to mention a few facts connected with the passage of this infamous veto law.

One Saturday evening, near the close of the session, we entered the cars to go to Cincinnati. Several other members were in the same car. Presently, Mr. Noah L. Wilson (President of the Marietta & Cin. R. R. Co.) entered, and commenced talking very earnestly to one after another of the members, having first craved an introduction to each. He seemed to take particular pains, we thought, to avoid speaking to the member from Meigs. Whenever we happened

within hearing distance, he seemed to cease conversation rather suddenly. Our suspicions were aroused at once. We felt certain some mischief was brooding. Upon inquiry, we ascertained that, at the instance of Mr. W., a bill had been introduced in the Senate to prevent the construction of any new railroad through any county having stock in any other railroad, without the consent of a majority of the voters of the county. The object of the author was apparent at once. At a glance, we perceived that it was intended for no other purpose in the world than to prevent the construction of the Columbus and Hocking Valley road, although this was carefully concealed, the avowed object being to protect county subscriptions in railroad companies. By examining any county map of Ohio, it will be perceived that Washington county owns a little strip or fraction of land, about two miles wide, and five miles long, situated in a bend of the Ohio river above Hockingport. No one can look at it without wondering why it happens to be attached to Washington instead of Athens, and we presume nobody can tell why it is. About the center of this strip is the celebrated Walker's crossing, where it is proposed to build a railroad bridge which is to connect the Ohio and Virginia railroads. It was first proposed for the Hillsborough road, and more recently for the Hocking Valley. Should the river be bridged at that point, the railroad must necessarily cross that narrow strip of land lying in Washington county. After running two miles it would enter Athens county and need not again touch Washington. Now the citizens living along the line of the proposed road, in Washington, as well as Athens county, are extremely anxious that it shall be built; the company has been organized and is ready to commence the construction of the road. But the President of another railroad company imagines that the construction of this road would injure the prospects of his favorite line, and he determines to stop it, at all hazards. Washington county owns stock in his line, that stock might be depreciated if this new railroad is built, this new line has two miles of its entire length located in Washington county. Now, it would be a very easy matter to obtain the votes of a majority of the people of the county against the construction of the new road, by representing that their stock in the other would be depreciated; because so very few in that county would be benefited by the new road. The propriety or justice of the act is quite another matter. For these reasons, and to defeat this road the law was framed.

Well, it passed the Senate, with but one dissenting voice—John T. Brannan alone voting in the negative. What the Senators were thinking about is more than we can say. When it came to the House, and was read the first time, an effort was made to suspend the Constitutional rule, for the purpose of crowding it through immediately, without allowing time for discussion or even for investigation. As the bill was drawn, very few understood its real object. We rose and explained the nature of the bill, and the object sought to be accomplished, and moved its postponement until next winter, for the following reasons: 1. It had been suddenly sprung upon the House, without a single petition from any quarter, either for or against the law. 2. It was a vile plot of one railroad company, to destroy another railroad company. 3. The plot was in the lobby, and had been laboring with members to accomplish their object for several days, while the victims, or those interested in opposing the bill were totally ignorant of the entire scheme, consequently, it was impossible to obtain the facts on both sides. 4. That if time was given for investigation, members would see the iniquity of the bill in so strong a light that they could not support it.

The House refused to postpone, and they also refused to suspend the Constitutional rule. Telegraphic dispatches were sent to those interested in opposing the bill, and a polemic fight was prepared for. The friends of the bill became satisfied that it could never pass the House in the shape it came from the Senate, as it might effect other railroad enterprises. It became a matter of great doubt whether it could pass in any shape. Then were enacted scenes which, to a novice like ourselves appeared disgraceful. Wilson, and his co-workers were admitted inside the bar, and from morning till night were seen lobbying with members. The bill was referred to a select committee, and changed from a general to a local law—its provisions being made applicable only to Washington and Athens counties. Still its fate was doubtful. Another bill, as odious as this, had just been defeated for want of Constitutional majority. The friends of the two measures, therefore, must combine their strength on each. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the first was lost, was made, and that motion laid on the table until the arrangement could be perfected. At least, so it seemed to us. The sequel showed that both were passed by nearly the same vote. But this was not all. Mr. Wilson, with tears in his eyes, spoke privately to members of his Herculean labors in endeavoring to build up the Marietta road; told of the millions that had been expended in its construction; its immense importance to southeastern Ohio; and ended by representing that if this bill did not pass his road would become bankrupt—that all the funds already expended would be forever lost, and he and his friends be ruined. In this manner he succeeded in creating a sympathy in favor of the bill which could not otherwise have been obtained. In fact, it was quite a common remark, that Wilson blubbered the bill through. Nor was this all. The private correspondence of one of the opponents of the bill was stolen, and copies of the stolen letter circulated among members, by this same Wilson.

By this time the excitement ran high. A public meeting was held in Athens denouncing the measure, and petitions were sent up against it from various quarters. Several of the citizens of Athens came to Columbus to oppose the bill. We have it from good authority that an attempt was made to bribe one of these gentlemen, by offering him a situation on the Marietta road if he would cease his opposition to the bill.

Well, the bill came up for a third reading. Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of its friends, we could not believe it would pass. Every inch of ground was contested by the few friends. It passed by a vote of more than a constitutional majority.

It was sent back to the Senate, and there, after another struggle was agreed to by a very small majority, aided by strong "outside pressure." Next week, we shall endeavor to show the effect of the law upon the railroad projects in this region, if any attention is paid to it, and also give a few reasons for considering the law unconstitutional and therefore void. It is our intention, during the coming summer, to pay some attention to the various railroad projects, and we shall endeavor to remember those individuals and companies who seek to prevent every enterprise calculated to benefit our county. In this matter, at least, we shall cast aside all party feeling.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.—Much inquiry has been made relative to the fate of this bill. It was delayed, for various reasons, until rather a late day, when it was perfected and introduced into the Senate. After a lengthy discussion it finally passed that body, and came down to the House. While it was pending in the Senate, its most bitter opponent was Hon. FAIRBANKS. The Senator from Preble. Nothing astonished us more during the entire session. We have long known Mr. Fairbanks as one of the most firm, staunch, reliable, and consistent, Temperance men in the State. He has been a very prominent member of the Washingtonians, the Sons of Temperance, the Templars, and, in fact, every other Temperance organization; and no man has derived more benefit than he from these associations—for none have suffered more in early life from intemperance. His excuse was that the passage of the law would injure the Republican party, and defeat us in Ohio next fall.

As a trivial and unfounded as this excuse, it had great weight with the Republican members of the House. Many of them informed us that although they were strong Maine-Law men, they did not wish to touch the present law this winter—that if forced to a vote, they would be compelled to vote in favor of this bill; because it met their hearty approval; but they would do all in their power to prevent it being voted upon this session. To one of our peculiar views regarding it expedient to do right at all times, it was amusing to observe the dodging on this question. Every effort to bring the bill up for its passage was thwarted with a determination and vigor worthy a better cause. It was laid upon the table. Day after day, we moved to take it from the table. Once we succeeded, when a motion to adjourn prevailed, and it was again upon the table. The next evening, the motion was renewed, when several moved to adjourn at once, and rather than vote upon our motion the House did adjourn. On the last day of the session, we succeeded in getting it from the table again; but before we had time to bring it to its final passage, enough of its friends had slipped out to leave it without a constitutional majority. We therefore had it referred to ourselves as a select committee of one, and it is our intention to report it back and ask its passage at an early day of the adjourned session. It will be impossible to dodge it next winter. In the meantime, we shall give a few words of advice to the friends of the cause throughout the State relative to the propriety of petitioning extensively next winter. We shall "never give it up so Mr. Brown."

As soon as we can make room for it, we shall publish the bill in full in the Telegraph, with such comments and explanations as we may deem proper.

THE SLAVE CASE AGAIN.—There seems to be no end to this case. Margaret, the mother who murdered her children was brought back from the South and lodged in jail at Covington to await a requisition from the Governor of Ohio; but before the officers could possibly reach there with the necessary papers, she was taken from jail and again sent to the South by her master—Gaines. Such trifling with the authorities of Ohio is simply outrageous.

H. H. Robinson, U. S. Marshal, has been arrested and taken before Judge Burgoyne, who fined him \$300 for contempt of court, in refusing to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued for the slaves of Gaines. He was ordered to jail until the fine was paid. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Leavitt, commanding the sheriff to bring before him the body of the aforesaid Marshal. The case was argued at length by counsel on both sides. As the Judge could not decide the case immediately, Robinson was again remanded to jail.

JOHN N. CLARK.—The Gallipolis Journal and Gallia Republican are having a rather bitter time over the vote cast by their Representative for B. F. Wade. Perhaps they may not think it out of place if we endeavor to pour a little "oil on the troubled waters."

When a caucus was proposed for the selection of a candidate for U. S. Senator, it was the opinion of many members that the chances of Mr. Wade's nomination, and those of some other man, were about equal. It was believed by a few that Mr. Wade could not be nominated, if those who opposed his nomination could all be rallied. Considerable excitement was manifested on both sides. For our own part, we did not participate strongly in the excitement. We looked upon Mr. Wade's nomination as a fixed fact; but we have reason to know that others did not so regard it. When we found Mr. Clark in caucus, we took it for granted that he was there to oppose Mr. Wade's nomination, and we happen to know that others were of the same opinion; for some of Mr. Wade's friends seemed rather inclined to question his right to vote in caucus, but did not say any thing openly.

After the result was announced, we took occasion to speak to Mr. Clark on the subject. He told us frankly that he attended the caucus to defeat Mr. Wade's nomination—that he voted for another candidate—that he expected another man would be chosen; but since he had been disappointed, he felt bound, as a man of honor, to abide by the result, and vote for Mr. Wade. Had Mr. Clark refused to go into caucus at all, and it had appeared that his vote would have defeated Mr. Wade, his constituents could not have justified his course. Had he refused to vote for Mr. Wade, after participating in caucus, he would have been

ded by all his associates as a dishonorable man. We conclude, therefore, that Mr. Clark pursued precisely the course that any other sensible, honorable man would. He had no alternative. True, he might have resorted to the contemptible expedient of dodging; but Mr. Clark is not the man to dodge.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.—The River is nearly to the top of the banks, and about at a stand—perhaps falling a little. Never have we known business more active. The steamers of all classes and sizes are flying past, loaded to the guards with freight, and crowded with passengers.

The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line of packets are again running regularly. The Buckeye State and Philadelphia passed yesterday, leaving us in possession of late Cincinnati and Pittsburgh papers, for which they will please accept our thanks. We may as well state here that we are under obligations to all the boats in this line, and to the Quartermaster and Ohio for similar favors. We shall endeavor to speak of each in proper terms anon.

The weather is extremely fickle. Within the past week, we have enjoyed a taste of all the seasons. Yesterday we had quite a small sprinkling of snow.

THE CINCINNATI PRESS.—The Daily Enquirer has changed hands.—H. W. Derby & Co., having purchased an interest. It is now controlled by an incorporated company, and is said to be edited chiefly by Mr. Walker, formerly of the New Orleans Delta. The paper has been greatly enlarged and improved in appearance.

Col. Schouler has retired from the Cincinnati Gazette, and is now engaged in the mercantile business. The office was partially destroyed by fire last week.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have a few of the Reports of the School Commissioners for 1865, and also the Report of the Board of Public Works, together with some other Public Documents, for distribution. Any of our constituents who take an interest in reading or preserving such things, can have a copy of each, by calling before they are gone.

A NEW BOOK.—Mr. Thomas A. Pilchard, of Letart township has obtained an agency for the sale of a new and beautifully illustrated work, published by Mack R. Barnitz, Cincinnati, entitled, "Pioneer Heroes of the New World." The history commences at the earliest period of the discovery of America, and comes down to the present time, giving a biographical sketch of each of the notable characters who have figured in this new world. Commendation from us would be unnecessary. A glance at the book is all that is required. Mr. P. will wait upon our citizens with a specimen copy in a few days.

Our readers cannot fail to notice the advertisement of M'Cord & Co. in another column. Their advertisement is worthy of notice, and we can assure all who read it and give them a call, that they will find satisfaction. Their stock embraces a complete selection, peculiarly adapted for Western trade; selected with care and judgment by Mr. JOHN D. M'CORD, the senior member of the firm, whose experience and business qualifications fit him for making good purchases.

POMEROY ACADEMY.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the next term of this excellent school commences on the 30th inst.

We are pleased to observe that this school is in a prosperous condition. The principal and assistants are deservedly popular, and are accomplishing much for the cause of education in this place.

DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was held yesterday—Judges Peck, Whitman, and Nash being present. The session was a short one, yet several important cases were disposed of. No Supreme Judge was present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Emigrants, and others, will do well to read J. B. HAMPTON'S card; but they will do better to call at his manufactory and purchase some new rigging for their horses. If you wish to get a good article at a small price, Hampton's is the place to get it.

One evidence of the growing wealth of Pomeroys is the number of jewelry establishments here. Four years ago, we believe there was not one in town. Now, there are three. If you wish to secure a good bargain, always look to the advertising columns of the Telegraph. Those who desire to accommodate, and are anxious for custom always patronize the Printer. See card of Burket & Bechmann.

THE STORM ON SATURDAY evening seems to have extended to the Atlantic cities. It raged at Philadelphia with great violence, unroofing no less than one hundred buildings, among them two churches, and stranding no less than two lives. It also did some damage at New York. It was followed by cold winds as here, although the weather had been warm and Spring like.

EMPIRE CLUB.—Captain Rynders has received the old Empire Club in New York, preparatory to carrying on the political campaign of 1866. The Captain goes for Buchanan. The Statesman, the Standard, and Cincinnati Enquirer, go for Douglas. It is said the Little Giant bought up the three Ohio organs of Lincolnism for just one half the sum. Old Buck paid for the Captain, but we can hardly believe it.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, "Colonel Benson is opposed to Colonel Fremont's accepting the nomination. This is somewhat surprising, but true. Col. Benson says to his son-in-law, 'I tell you, sir, that they will betray you, and you will be the first to fall.'"

Arrival of the Baltic.—New York, April 17.—By the arrival of the Baltic we have four days later intelligence from Europe. The chief point of the news is the conclusion of the treaty of peace. It was signed at Paris on Sunday, March 30th, 1866.

There are no tidings of the Pacific. The Atlantic has arrived out at Liverpool. Peace was proclaimed on the 21st instant, and caused universal joy.

The treaty of peace was signed by the plenipotentiaries on Sunday, March 30th. There were great demonstrations in Paris: firing of cannon, illuminations, &c. The English demonstrations were much more quiet. The ratification cannot be exchanged within four weeks.

MARSHALLS.—Affix Bey embarked last night from this port bearing the treaty to Constantinople for the ratification of the Sultan.

BERLIN.—The announcement of the conclusion of peace in the Prussian Chambers yesterday was received with cheers.

The Bank of France has reduced its rates of discount from six to five per cent.

The Monitor contains the following dispatch from Pellissier, dated Sevastopol 23: "This morning the French, English and Sardinian armies and fleets fired 102 guns in honor of the birth of the Prince Imperial. During the day the commanders-in-chief of the English and Sardinian armies came officially to offer me their congratulations, and there have been illuminations in the camps, and the Russians illuminated their lines on the Inkermann.

The ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of peace was made to the Senate and the corps legislatif on Monday in words previously employed to announce the fact in the Monitor. To the Proclamation the Minister of State added: "The Emperor has charged us with bringing the fact to your knowledge, to thank you for the support you have always afforded, which, with the admirable devotedness of the allied forces have contributed to the happy issue of this war. The peace, it has already been stated, the members of the conference have still to perfect."

Flour had improved in demand, and was firmly held at late rates. Corn quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet, pending large arrivals from the Continent. Tallow steady. Bugland, Hays & Co., Liverpool, quote Wheat at 16 1/2d dealer. Best and Pork unchanged. Bacon active at 6 1/2c @ 6 5/8c at auction.

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, April 19.—The steamer Africa arrived this evening at half past 5 o'clock with Liverpool dates to the 5th.

The news of the signing of the treaty was received at St. Petersburg with extraordinary demonstrations of satisfaction.

The conference at Paris was still engaged on certain details of the treaty of peace and would probably close their labors for a month.

A vessel had arrived in Spain from New Foundland which reported having seen ice on the Banks, 2.0 miles from shore; she also saw a steamer's canteens imbedded in the ice.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—The Brokers' Circular quotes the cotton market as firm, the sales of the week footing up 60,000 bales; the prices had considerably advanced; low qualities had improved 1/4d; Orleans middling 1-16d; fair 1/8d; the market closing steady.

BEANS.—The markets were generally unchanged and quiet; Western Canal Flour 30s @ 34s; Ohio 35s @ 36s 3/4d. Corn closed steady at 30s. The weather was favorable.

The provision market were generally unchanged and quiet.

LONDON, April 4.—Cottons are quoted at 93 1/2. The sales of cotton at Liverpool amounted to 14,000 bales to speculators, and 3,000 to exporters.

Lard quiet, there were large arrivals still on shipboard. Tallow slightly advanced. Sugar advanced 1s, closing quiet. Coffee, steady.

The London markets are active, Bares and Rails are quoted at 82 @ 85s. Money unchanged.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable. The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—Among the official documents received from Oregon is a letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who confirms the statements of Governor Curry, and says that the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly attributable to the acts of the whites, adding that the Indians in that district had been driven to desperation by acts of cruelty against their people. Treaties have been violated and acts of barbarity committed by those claiming to be citizens, that would disgrace the most barbarous nations on the earth. If none but those who perpetrated such acts were to be affected by this war, we might look on it with indifference, but, unhappily, this is not the case.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Dispatches from Colonel Wheeler to the Government mention that Colonel Schlessinger's retreat was not the result of a defeat by the Costa Ricans, but a stroke of successful policy, superinduced by the largely overwhelming forces of the enemy.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—New Orleans papers of Saturday, have been received by the Southern mail. They contain Vera Cruz dated to the 5th inst. The country is still in an unsecluded condition, although the insurgents have been defeated in Puebla. In consequence of the clergy having been the principal fomenters of the disturbance, the government has issued an edict forbidding the property of the church.

The edict is very severe against any person who may conceal or assist the clergy in concealing the property forfeited. The Bishop of Puebla refused to deliver books containing statements and accounts of property of the Church. The officers at Puebla proceeded to enforce the surrender and repaired to the episcopal palace, accompanied by troops. On reaching the palace a notice was found posted in which the Bishop gave all assisting in the enforcement of the government decree to be communicated. Notwithstanding this the Government officials proceeded to take possession of the property.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The State Department has despatches from Mr. Dallas, in which he says that the subject of the differences between England and the United States, will be fully discussed in Parliament. He is led to believe that the discussion will not be devoid of acrimony towards this country, but he is prepared to bear it with philosophy; he mentions, particularly two energetic men of marked nationality, and

him, including those of members of the Cabinet, and regards these manifestations as expressive of a peaceful disposition towards this country.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—The treaty for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Michigan, recently ratified by the Senate, make provision for their occupation of lands in that State inseparably, instead of in common, and direct the authorities to their moral and industrial improvement.

The treaty with certain Indian tribes in New Mexico, likewise recently ratified, proposes to concentrate them apart from the injurious influence of the whites, and encourage them in the pursuit of the arts of peace and civilization.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—The President contemplates leaving Washington today, in company with the Secretary of the Navy, for Annapolis, to see the steamer Merrimack, where they will be joined on Saturday by many members of Congress.

NICARAGUA.—By late advices from Nicaragua, we learn that Gen. Schlessinger, with 400 troops, was attacked by 500 Costa Ricans, under President Mora, near San Ro-s, and defeated with the loss, as reported, of 90 men, while the Costa Ricans lost only 45. Nineteen prisoners were captured and shot by Mora. The affair occurred on the 20th of March. The Costa Ricans were in great excitement; the war was popular with them; and Gen. Mora, with 3,000 troops would enter Nicaragua in eight days. We may look for warm work in that quarter. Every boat carries out large reinforcements for Walker. His troops, as well as the natives, were suffering from cholera and fever.

TELEGRAPH TO ZANESVILLE.—Since the line of telegraph between here and Wheeling is found to be impracticable; owing to the difficulty of keeping it in repair; owing to the route lying most of the way through the woods—a project is on foot to erect a line to Zanesville. The people of Lowell, Beverly, and McConnelsville signify their willingness to contribute to the enterprise, provided it is to be a permanent institution, and they can at all times have the benefit of it. Having once put up a line between Marietta and Zanesville, which was not sustained on account of the competition of the line to Wheeling, some of our friends up the Muskingum Valley are a little cautious about contributing. We think, however, that as there is now no rival for the Marietta business the line can be well sustained, and kept constantly in operation. It will be through a thickly settled country, and can be kept up with little difficulty.—Marietta Republican.

The late State Treasurer of Wisconsin under the Barlow administration, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The man's name is Janssen; he is short \$35,000. No wonder the residents were anxious to retain the Government in their hands; or rather, we begin to see why they were unwilling to surrender it at the command of the popular voice.

The Detroit papers give returns from the spring elections, indicating that Michigan is sound still in her Republicanism.

What's the matter in Cincinnati? The enormous cost of the proceedings in the late Fugitive Slave cases, has awakened the attention of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, and rumors of heavy frauds are afloat. A special agent has arrived in Cincinnati, from the Department, and will make investigations. The Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, who is in Washington, has been sent for in "hot haste." The object was undoubtedly to raise an electioneering fund, for the approaching campaign. We suspect the Secretary of the Treasury is not a Douglas man!

WESTERN RIVERS.—The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, have petitioned Congress to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi between New Orleans and the mouth of the Missouri, and append a statement of the river losses to hulls and cargoes for the year ending September 30, 1855, from which we learn that property to the amount of two millions twenty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars has been sunk in the time stated above. Notwithstanding these losses, with the fact before them that the commerce of the country—the real commerce, the internal trade, lies west of the mountains—Congress, if true to the Southern doctrine, must deny all relief. The rivers and lakes that float the productions of the country lie too far west for constitutional relief.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.—One of the oldest settlers in this section of the country, who came to the West when it was a wilderness, and who has seen the habitations of man spring up around him. Mr. Gabriel Shuts, desires to hear from his relatives if any are living. He was born in New Jersey, and now lives in Townsend, Sandusky Co., in this State. He is eighty-six years of age, and it has been fifty or sixty years since he has seen any of his relatives, of whom a brother is said to have moved to the West, within the past ten or fifteen years, but whose residence is not known. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received.—Sandusky Reg.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.—It will be recollected that at the last gubernatorial election in Wisconsin the run between Barlow, the Administration candidate, and Bashford, Republican, was very close, and the result was for some time doubtful. By setting aside the returns of some small counties in which Bashford had a majority, on the ground of illegality, the Administration State officers figured up a small majority for Barlow, and gave him the certificate. Bashford's friends, confident that he had the legal right to the seat, took the proper steps to have the matter investigated by the highest tribunal, the Supreme Court. It was proved in the investigation that returns from two counties had been forged by somebody, giving large majorities to Barlow, which were counted for him by the canvassers. After sifting the whole transaction as thoroughly as possible, the fact was fully established that Bashford had a legal majority of over 1,000! The Court thereupon declared him elected, and issued a writ to remove Barlow. The friends of the latter previous to the decision of the Court, declared that they would not obey its authority, and threatened to resist it by force. As a last resort, finding that the decision was going against him, Barlow resigned, leaving the Lieut. Governor Acting Governor, under the Constitution, hoping by this device to prevent Bashford taking his seat. The scheme failed, however, Bashford took the oath of office, and sent his message to the Senate. The House adjourned in order to avoid session, and the session was closed.

THE RAILROAD MONOPOLY LAW.—We last week briefly alluded to a bill pending in the Legislature entitled a "Bill to protect the investments of municipal corporations in Railroad Companies," and published a series of resolutions adopted by a meeting of the citizens of this place, protesting against its passage. The bill finally passed, and is now a law. It provides that no railroad shall be constructed through the counties of Washington and Athens except the one in which those counties hold stock, without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of said counties.

This bill originated with the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The Northwestern Virginia road is about being completed to Parkersburg, connecting that point with the Baltimore and Ohio road. The Hocking Valley Railroad Company proposed, in pursuance of the right guaranteed to them by their charter, to construct their road so as to form a connection with the Virginia road. The Marietta Company, controlled chiefly by Marietta men, fearing that this would benefit Parkersburg at the expense of Marietta, concocted the bill alluded to, giving Washington county through a small portion of which the Valley road would have to pass, an absolute veto upon its construction, although the interests of every other section of the State might demand it. This measure, covered over with a variety of specious pretences, supported by misrepresentation and sophistry, was imposed upon the Legislature at a late hour in the session, and hurried through by its friends with such precipitate haste, that no time nor opportunity was given to properly expose its enormity or set forth the great injustice it would work to a large and important section of the State. As soon as its object was made manifest, every effort was made by the representatives from the Hocking Valley, aided by many of the ablest and best men of other parts of the State, to defeat it, but the schemes of its supporters were deeply laid and their misrepresentations had had so extensive a circulation, and the space of time allowed for its consideration was so brief, that they failed in their object, and the bill passed by three more than a constitutional majority.

We do not deem it necessary to discuss the provisions of this act at length here. Any one who looks at it unbiased by prejudice or false representation, must see that it is a signal outrage upon the rights of a large section of the State, and, besides, clearly in violation of the Constitution. We hope the Hocking Valley Company will pay no attention to its provisions, whatever, but proceed with construction of their road, without delay. This legislation is already producing a re-action which will defeat its object. The enterprise designed to be overthrown will be established, instead, by such means as these, and the men who are plotting its destruction will be themselves the victims of their stratagems.—Athens News.

Barlow refused to give way to Bashford. At last, however, finding Bashford and his friends determined to persevere in maintaining the authority of law, the Barlow party yielded, and the late accounts state that Bashford was to take his seat on Tuesday of last week.

The contest gave rise to a good deal of excitement, which threatened serious consequences for a time, but finally the good sense of the people regained ascendancy, and prevented any bad results.

It must be deeply mortifying to every honest Democrat, to see his party, which but three short years ago overcame all opposition like chaff before the wind, now reduced to such miserable shifts to retain a little power, as have been disclosed in this Wisconsin case. Well may reflecting men of that party pause to inquire who has brought about this great change in its condition, and whether its desecration by the people is not the legitimate fruit of the base and open betrayal of their interests, by its corrupt and selfish leaders. The history of the Nebraska bill and the faithful repeal of the Missouri restriction, furnish the answer.

GOV. CHASE'S APPOINTMENTS.—We congratulate Gov. Chase upon the eminent success with which he has performed the difficult task assigned him in making the appointments devolving upon him by the action of the Legislature. In nearly every instance the Senate was unanimous in their confirmation, and we know of none that have not given general satisfaction, even among political opponents. Unlike his predecessor in office, Gov. Chase has not used his patronage to subvert mere party purposes, but has chosen men whose high character, eminent ability and strict integrity, have pointed them out as proper guardians of the interests of the State.

The necessity of a thorough reform in the public institutions is universally admitted; and under the guardianship of the new appointees we shall expect to see the money of the people so expended as to restore public confidence. We subjoin a list of the new appointments:

J. H. Seymour, John F. Morse, Lucian Swift, Luther D. Griswold, Philo S. Ruggles, and Joseph Perkins, Directors of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

Larton Dunham, Jefferson Patterson, William H. P. Denny, John W. Defrees, Hibbert Jewett, and William P. Huffman, Directors of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

John Bryte, Joshua Martin, Jacob R. Ware, John P. Bruck, T. W. Powell and Samuel M. Smith, Directors of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

John W. Andrews, John Greiner and Robert R. Sloan, Trustees for the Institution of the Blind.

Theodore Comstock, Henry Miller, Wm. W. Bierce, Trustees for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

William A. Platt, acting Commissioner, and James T. Worthington, and Lemon G. Harkness, Advisory Commissioners of the New State House.

Jonathan D. Morris, Lovell W. Babbitt, Lewis G. Van Slyke, Cyrus Spink, and Alfred P. Stone, Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary.

John A. Foote, Charles Reemelin and James D. Ladd, Commissioners to provide for the establishment of the Ohio Reform School.

John McLean, Trustee of the Ohio University at Athens. Benjamin P. Aydelotte, Trustee of the Ohio University at Oxford.

The Railroad Monopoly Law.

We last week briefly alluded to a bill pending in the Legislature entitled a "Bill to protect the investments of municipal corporations in Railroad Companies," and published a series of resolutions adopted by a meeting of the citizens of this place, protesting against its passage. The bill finally passed, and is now a law. It provides that no railroad shall be constructed through the counties of Washington and Athens except the one in which those counties hold stock, without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of said counties.

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